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Award Number: DAMD17-96-2-6019

TITLE: Cardiovascular Responsivity, Physical and Psychosocial
Job Stress, and the Risk of Preterm Delivery

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Maureen C. Hatch, Ph.D.

CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: Mount Sinai School of Medicine
New York, New York 10029

REPORT DATE: October 1999

TYPE OF REPORT: Annual

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT: Approved for public release;
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DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

20001024 004

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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE October 1999	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Annual (1-Oct-98 - 30-Sep-99)	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Cardiovascular Responsivity, Physical and Psychosocial Job Stress, and the Risk of Preterm Delivery			5. FUNDING NUMBERS DAMD17-96-2-6019	
6. AUTHOR(S) Maureen C. Hatch, Ph.D.				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Mount Sinai School of Medicine New York, New York 10029 E-MAIL: m_hatch@smtplink.mssm.edu			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012			10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) Preterm delivery (that is, delivery prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation) has proved to be a remarkably intractable problem in the U.S. and one that appears to be quite prevalent among defense women. While defense woman as a group are young, healthy, fit and have excellent access to prenatal care, their preterm delivery rates are higher than average. However, their work may involve more physical activity than is usual and women may work right up to the time of delivery. The study in progress, a military/civilian collaboration, will assess the effect of various sources of job stress as risk factors for preterm delivery among 1000 military women seeking prenatal care at Wilford Hall Medical Center. The role of cardiovascular reactivity in the stress response and how this affects risk of preterm delivery will also be examined. The study, now in its final year, will continue recruitment of subjects and will begin to conduct preliminary data analyses.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Women's Health			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 9	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Unlimited	

FOREWORD

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Maureen Hatah 10/1/99
PI - Signature Date

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DOD ANNUAL REPORT

(5) INTRODUCTION:

Preterm birth is a major cause of perinatal morbidity and mortality. Nationally about 8% of all deliveries are preterm but the rates in subgroups of the population range from 4% -- which is the rate in many other developed countries -- to as high as 15%. Established risk factors, such as black race and low socioeconomic status, explain less than a third of spontaneous preterm births, so there is considerable interest in identifying significant new determinants of premature delivery. Currently, the potential roles of psychosocial stress and physical strain have attracted attention. These factors may be especially relevant for women who have a marked hemodynamic response to stress.

The overall goal of this study is to examine the effects of physical and psychosocial stress as risk factors for preterm birth among an ethnically diverse population of 1,000 active duty military women recruited from the prenatal clinic at Wilford Hall Medical Center during their first trimester and followed to delivery. A secondary goal is to evaluate the role of the maternal circulatory response to stress in raising the risk for preterm delivery.

(6) BODY:

Tasks 1-7 in the Statement of Work have already been completed. Tasks 8-11, which were scheduled to be pursued during the previous 12-month period, are listed and discussed below.

Tasks 8 - Enroll subjects and administer protocol.

A total of 641 subjects have been enrolled to date. This puts us only slightly behind our

anticipated enrollment rate. While refusals have been extremely rare, there have been more ineligibles than anticipated. Ineligibility is due largely to women who are either leaving Lackland Air Force Base for another military station or leaving the military altogether prior to the time of delivery. The total number of new active duty OB patients over the past year was 439, close to the number we projected (400-500). However, almost 30% of these end up transferring to another base or separating from the service before they deliver. While others transfer into the system, they are usually too late in gestation to be enrolled.

From 15 October 98 to 31 August 99, a total of 345 potentially eligible women were contacted and asked to participate in the study. Of these, 9 (3%) refused to participate, 67 (19%) were excluded due to their inability to remain in the San Antonio area through the pregnancy, 10 (3%) presented for prenatal care after the first trimester, and 15 (4%) were excluded due to multiple gestation. These figures are very close to those of last year. A total of 244 pregnant active duty women were enrolled in the study during the above time. This represents 71% of all those approached and 88% of those who were eligible. An additional 15 (6%) were subsequently excluded due to spontaneous pregnancy termination and 6 (2%) due to diagnosed multiple gestation.

Among those who enroll, the protocol has been well accepted. However 5 subjects withdrew prior to the initial questionnaire, stating they were too busy. For the same reason, participation in the cardiovascular testing is averaging only 70% at best. Efforts to accommodate the subjects' time constraints through flexible scheduling have had minimal success.

One modification has been made to the protocol since our initial application. We had planned to use a portable accelerometer to monitor subjects' physical activity over a three day period. However, after further consideration of costs and likely compliance, we decided to eliminate portable activity monitors and to rely on the information from fitness assessments and job-related service codes.

Task 9 - Review, edit and code questionnaires. Enter into data base.

During the 11 month period from October 15, 1998 to August 31, 1999, 187 women (81%) completed the baseline questionnaire, and 181 (79%) completed the follow-up questionnaire. Thus far questionnaire data have been entered for 511 of the 641 participants currently enrolled. After review of each questionnaire by the Nurse Coordinator, the data are entered into the computer by our research assistant. This is accomplished using a data entry program in Microsoft Access that includes range and internal consistency checks. In addition to the computerized checks, manual reviews are conducted based on samples drawn randomly from batches of questionnaires. One of the Co-PIs then compares the entered data to the actual hard copy. Very few errors have been identified through these random checks and they are quickly corrected.

Task 10 - Integrate psychophysiological data into main data base.

We have been integrating the psychophysiologic data into the main dataset in batches. The mechanism for doing this has proven to work well.

Task 11 - Abstract medical records for subjects who deliver.

Of the 244 subjects enrolled during the past year, 215 have had their delivery records abstracted. A total of 18 (8%) delivered preterm, 11 (5%) at less than 35 weeks of gestation.

Based on the cumulative delivery records reviewed to date, the interim preterm delivery rate in our study population as a whole is 8.6% (29/338). The overall rate for the clinic from which we are recruiting, which also includes military spouses and inactive duty military women, is 7%. These estimated rates do not distinguish stressed women from those who are not stressed.

Thus far analysis of the data to address the study's specific aims has not taken place. However

we plan to begin data analysis shortly. In the interim we provide a descriptive profile of the 511 subjects on whom data have been entered.

Race/Ethnicity:	% white	59.5
	black	21.5
	Hispanic	11.9
	Other	7.1
Marital Status:	% married	79.0
	Single	15.5
	Sep/div	5.5
Military Branch:	% Air Force	74.9
	Army	22.7
	Navy	2.4
Age:	% 30+	22.1

The participants are relatively young, with less than a quarter being age 30 or above. Over three quarters (79%) are currently married or living with a common law partner. However, 21% of subjects are either single (15.5%) or separated/divorced (5.5%). The population is drawn largely from the Air Force but also includes women from the Army (22.7%) and from the Navy (2.4%). The group is ethnically diverse: 59.% white, 21.5% black, 11.9% Hispanic and 7.1% other.

(7) KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Have achieved an excellent participation rate of 97%, which will contribute importantly to the validity of the study's findings.

- Data have been entered on 511 (80%) of the 641 participants, allowing us to begin data analysis shortly.
- Periodic review of data by the Co-PIs has insured that data quality is high.

(8) REPORTABLE OUTCOMES:

None as yet.

(9) CONCLUSIONS:

The June 1998 issue of Military Medicine included a review of the literature on pregnancy in the military (Tam 1998). The author identified particular stressors in the psychosocial milieu in which active duty pregnancies occur. The data collected in our questionnaire will allow us to examine the impact of these and other stressors on pregnancy outcome in this population.

(10) REFERENCES:

Tam LW. Psychological aspects of pregnancy in the military: a review. Mil Med 1998;163:408-412.